

January 10, 1967

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

H 67

Among scholastic honors earned by Dr. Locke were memberships in Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Tau Beta Pi, Sigma Tau, and Phi Lambda Upsilon. He served on committees of such scientific organizations as the American Chemical Society, the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, and the Technical Association of the Pulp & Paper Industry. He was a member of the Cosmos Club, Washington, D.C.

Dr. Locke was a founding member of the International Academy of Wood Science. Illness prevented him from attending the organizational meeting last June in Paris, France.

Edward P. Cliff, Washington, D.C., Chief of the Forest Service, issued the following statement on Dr. Locke's career:

I have had the privilege of knowing Ed Locke for many years as he compiled an outstanding record of public service. He has been a real source of strength and leadership in the Forest Service—especially during his years at the Forest Products Laboratory. He served with distinction as Director of the Laboratory—one of the most significant forestry research positions in the world. People everywhere gained by the stature and ability he brought to that post. For example, he was eminently successful in establishing a productive rapport with wood using industries that is unsurpassed in the long history of forest products research. The public benefits from his contributions to this vital spirit of cooperation and mutual respect will flow for years to come.

Dr. Locke had the vision and skill that were needed to stimulate and guide the expanding programs and facilities of the Forest Products Laboratory. We are grateful that through his efforts we have a much better chance of keeping pace with the rising demands for more and better information and techniques in the forest products field. Ed made friends easily. He was respected and liked by people in all stations of life—both here and abroad. Of the many honors and awards that came to him, perhaps the most fitting is the enduring imprint that he left upon the people and the programs he worked with for so many years. We will miss him keenly.

ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

(Mr. KASTENMEIER (at the request of Mr. SMITH of Iowa) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the death penalty on moral as well as other grounds and today, I have introduced legislation to abolish capital punishment and replace it with life imprisonment for all Federal crimes punishable by death.

Modern penology has moved away from a system seeking retribution for crimes to one rehabilitating the offender. This is emphasized by the dramatic decline in the use of the death penalty in recent years. Although Federal law still includes capital punishment, no Federal prison maintains the means to carry out the death penalty. In addition, 13 States have abolished capital punishment completely or have severely limited its application.

Opposition to the death penalty also stems from the recognition that the deliberate taking of a human life by the State has not deterred others from committing similar crimes. Statistically,

lower homicide rates are reflected in States where the death penalty has been abolished than the national average. Also to be taken into consideration is the probability of error for the death penalty makes it impossible for society to correct life and death mistakes once they are made.

Capital punishment is not consistent with the moral and humane goals of our society. There is no moral justification for a nation to take a life regardless of the crime committed. Human life is sacred and deliberately destroying it in the name of the State is as much a moral offense for the Nation as it is for an individual.

ST. CROIX NATIONAL SCENIC RIVERWAY

(Mr. KASTENMEIER (at the request of Mr. SMITH of Iowa) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a bill to establish the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway. The purpose of this legislation is to preserve portions of the St. Croix River and its Namekagon tributary in Wisconsin as a wild river in a primitive condition.

The St. Croix, not far from the Minneapolis-St. Paul complex, is one of the last clean rivers near a major population center. Pollution, thus far, has not yet crept into this pristine body of water. This river and its immediate surroundings provide an infinite variety of recreational opportunities, aesthetic enjoyment and sport entertainment for thousands of visitors each year. How long, however, will it be before industrial wastes with their poisonous residues make their appearance in this primitive wilderness?

The most effective way to combat pollution is to prevent it from ever occurring. Here is an opportunity to set aside this proud, virgin area and preserve this precious heritage for our generation and generations to come.

CONGRESSIONAL SUPERVISION IS NEEDED OVER INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES

(Mr. KASTENMEIER (at the request of Mr. SMITH of Iowa) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, once again it has become necessary to emphasize the need for the creation of a Joint Congressional Committee on Intelligence.

The resolution I introduce today would establish a joint committee to be composed of seven Congressmen and seven Senators selected by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate on a bipartisan basis. It would make continuing studies of intelligence activities and problems. Although the committee would not expect to concern itself with the details of day-to-day operations of the intelligence agencies, the Central Intelligence Agency and similar agencies would be expected to keep it currently and adequately informed. In this re-

spect, I could cite the work of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee of the House and Senate as an example of the direct and significant involvement that is possible by Congress in tightly controlled security areas.

At present, congressional supervision of the Nation's intelligence activities is obviously inadequate. Furthermore, there is no guarantee that the White House is exercising the necessary requisite supervision in this area.

Serious damage has been done to American relations with many foreign governments by actions carried out by the CIA in the past. These incidents clearly discredit and debase our national prestige in the eyes of the world, as well as undermine standards of morality honored by American society.

The increasing number of intelligence activities of the Federal Government, their overlapping jurisdictions, their involvement with our institutions of higher learning, and the present inadequate supervision provided by Congress has given rise to demands that our Nation's intelligence activities be made more responsive to traditional democratic control. Congress can no longer delay in asserting its supervision over these intelligence agencies.

NEED TO REVISE SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW

(Mr. KASTENMEIER (at the request of Mr. SMITH of Iowa) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, one of the most important legislative issues to confront the 90th Congress will be the future of the selective service law, which expires on June 30, 1967. The operations of the Selective Service System, as presently constituted, are highly controversial and have evoked widespread criticism as to its equitableness and effectiveness.

Ever since my first days as a Member of Congress, I have held that our present draft system needed revision to conform to the changing needs of our defense posture. While I, like most others who have had intimate experience with our Armed Forces in war and peace felt that while the draft, in the past, was necessary, I have also maintained that the draft is a wasteful, inefficient, and often unfair way of maintaining our Armed Forces and now, it is fast becoming an obsolete way to obtain our military manpower.

In a series of statements during this session, I shall set forth the reasons for my opposition to the current Selective Service System and propose what I consider to be a reasonable alternative to the present military conscription policy.

ABOLITION OF HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

(Mr. ANNUNZIO (at the request of Mr. SMITH of Iowa) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today in the Congress a

resolution providing for the abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee and authorizing the transferral of its duties, responsibilities, and records to the House Judiciary Committee.

The justification for this action is overwhelming in the light of the unimpressive, unfair, and un-American record which this committee has compiled since its inception in 1938.

Specifically, the committee has released names of witnesses to the press in direct violation of its own rule 16, which prohibits releasing these names prior to the beginning of hearings. The unfavorable publicity which invariably results does irreparable damage to the reputations of our citizens.

In addition, the committee has refused to hear defamatory testimony in executive session, which is a deliberate violation of its own committee rule 26(m). It has treated both witnesses and their attorneys with complete disrespect and verbal abuse, and it has denied the right of cross-examination.

The committee also has been guilty of accusing highly respected citizens without giving them the opportunity to exonerate themselves in accordance with the full protection of our laws.

The record shows that over the years, rather than investigate propaganda, the committee has chosen instead to secure publicity for its members by intimidating and harassing those who hold views in conflict with the committee's position. The character assassination and the damage done to U.S. citizens is appalling. The unfair exposure and witch-hunting tactics employed by the committee have become commonplace. Yet, these un-American actions should have no place in our democratic way of life.

Mr. Speaker, in the closing days of the 89th Congress, the distinguished chairman of the Special Subcommittee on Contracts of the House Administration Committee, the gentleman from Ohio, Hon. WAYNE HAYS, discussed on the floor of the House the Un-American Activities Committee's practice of paying witnesses, and using the device of putting them under contract to keep their names from the public record. The gentleman from Ohio, Congressman HAYS, listed 14 different persons who had been on contract to the committee and who had been paid by public funds. All of us know that this type of entrapment of witnesses is un-American. The very committee that accuses others of being un-American operates in an un-American fashion.

More fundamental, however, than the committee's unfair actions, is the fact that the committee itself exists in direct violation of the first amendment of the Constitution, which provides that the Congress shall make no law "abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

Under rule XI of the House of Representatives, the Un-American Activities Committee was given authority to investigate "the extent, character, and objects of the un-American propaganda activities in the United States." The committee, then, was given jurisdiction in the

areas of speech, ideas, opinions, associations, and other forms of expression.

However, these are the same basic rights belonging to the American people which have, for so long, been protected by the first amendment and which should continue to be protected by abolishing the committee and thereby restoring the precedence of the first amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say also that in the almost 28 years of its existence, the House Un-American Activities Committee has demonstrated no proper legislative purpose. Almost all of the bills it has considered have fallen into the jurisdiction of other committees and could easily have been considered by other committees. The Judiciary Committee, for instance, traditionally has dealt with matters involving espionage and our internal security. My bill would further clarify the Judiciary Committee's jurisdiction in this area and its authority to safeguard the national security.

And finally, I should like to ask my colleagues to consider that the committee's hearings are conducted on such an unruly level that they have brought the House into disrepute. Newspapers described its investigation of antiwar groups last summer as uproarious and tumultuous. By the time the hearings ended on August 19, at least 56 persons had been forcibly thrown out of the hearing room. Activity of this kind only serves to bring the House of Representatives into disgrace in the eyes of the Nation.

Abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee has been endorsed by such responsible publications as the New York Times, the Washington Post, and the Saturday Evening Post. In addition, a long list of respectable organizations, such as the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Jewish Congress, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and many more subscribe to this idea.

They firmly believe, as I do, that only by abolishing the House Un-American Activities Committee can we fulfill the precepts of our democratic government to protect the innocent against tyranny and persecution.

In view of the outpouring of evidence against the House Un-American Activities Committee, there is nothing left for this body to do but to return the jurisdiction of this committee to the Judiciary Committee as outlined in the bill which I introduced in the 89th Congress and which I am reintroducing in the 90th Congress. I urge my colleagues to join together in bringing to a close the career of this committee—its career has been unfortunate both for the Congress and for the Nation.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON OLDER WORKERS

(Mr. O'HARA of Michigan (at the request of Mr. SMITH of Iowa) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan Mr. Speaker, during the 89th Congress, I joined the distinguished and very able gentleman from Pennsylvania, the chairman of the House Select Subcommittee on Labor

[Mr. HOLLAND], in introducing legislation to establish a National Commission on Older Workers. The 89th Congress adjourned without taking action on this measure, and we are reintroducing it today.

In 1965, the Select Subcommittee on Labor, held hearings on employment problems facing older workers. The hearings followed by 2 months the publication of the report to Congress of the Secretary of Labor on age discrimination in employment among older workers.

The Secretary pointed out that—

Problems of insuring employment opportunities for older workers are obviously complex and call for a variety of approaches and solutions.

The Secretary added:

Particularly important would be an intensive informational and educational program to encourage employers to consider older applicants for employment strictly on the basis of the individual's ability to perform the job.

The legislation, which Chairman HOLLAND and I are reintroducing today, would set up a National Commission to investigate methods of improving job opportunities for older workers. It would consist of 14 distinguished citizens appointed by the President with instructions to make recommendations for appropriate Federal legislation to help meet this problem.

The Commission would be given a broad mandate to look into conditions which handicap older workers in finding jobs. It would be instructed particularly to develop proposals for expanded programs for continuing education and skill training for workers.

There is no question about the seriousness of this problem, Mr. Speaker. This was made clear by the Secretary's report in 1965.

In 70 percent of the establishments surveyed by the U.S. Employment Service for the report, less than 5 percent of new workers were 45 and over. One-fifth of the employers hired no workers over 45.

The Secretary told our subcommittee when he testified that about half of all job openings occurring in the private sector of our economy each year are, in effect, closed to those over 55. One-fourth are closed to those over 45.

As the Secretary said:

The consequences both to the economy and to the individuals involved of this waste of human resources show up in lost potential production, human hardship and frustration.

I think it is time to move against the problems of older workers. The recommendations of the Commission, proposed by our bill, would give us the guidelines we need for effective legislative action.

Mr. Speaker, I include as part of my remarks at this point in the Record the text of the bill being introduced by Chairman HOLLAND and myself, and I commend it to the attention of our colleagues.

H.R. —

A bill to establish a National Commission on Older Workers

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress finds that—

H 132

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

January 11, 1967

cause of their religion; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CONTE:

H. Con. Res. 8. Concurrent resolution to modify certain tariff concessions granted by the United States on papermaking machinery and parts thereof; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. Con. Res. 9. Concurrent resolution to reaffirm the support of Congress for a United Nations peacekeeping force; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H. Con. Res. 10. Concurrent resolution reaffirming amendment 10 of the U.S. Constitution as it reserves to the States those powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H. Con. Res. 11. Concurrent resolution to provide for a permanent United Nations peacekeeping force; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 12. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to certain proposed regulations of the Food and Drug Administration relating to the labeling and content of diet foods and diet supplements; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mrs. DWYER:

H. Con. Res. 13. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of Congress that the State of New York should raise its legal drinking age to 21; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EDMONDSON:

H. Con. Res. 14. Concurrent resolution declaring the sense of Congress on the closing of Indian hospitals; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 15. Concurrent resolution declaring the sense of Congress on the use of a Great White Fleet and a Joint Task Force for Peace in support of American foreign policy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FRIEDEL:

H. Con. Res. 16. Concurrent resolution to provide for a permanent United Nations peacekeeping force; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FUQUA:

H. Con. Res. 17. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the settlement of the indebtedness of the French Republic to the United States made by the World War Foreign Debt Commission and approved by the President; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. Con. Res. 18. Concurrent resolution relating to U.S. military personnel held captive in Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GROSS:

H. Con. Res. 19. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that any variation in the traditional interpretation of the treaties between the United States and the Republic of Panama may only be made pursuant to treaty; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HORTON:

H. Con. Res. 20. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the persecution by the Soviet Union of persons because of their religion; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER:

H. Con. Res. 21. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Central Intelligence; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. KELLY:

H. Con. Res. 22. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress on representation of China in the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 23. Concurrent resolution: Objective—a just peace; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 24. Concurrent resolution re-

lating to U.S. military personnel held captive in Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 25. Concurrent resolution relating to freedom for Baltic States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 26. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to certain proposed regulations of the Internal Revenue Service relating to elimination of tax-deductible educational expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. Con. Res. 27. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of Congress that the State of New York should raise its legal drinking age to 21; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. Con. Res. 28. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Consumers; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Con. Res. 29. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the establishment of uniform traffic laws throughout the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. Con. Res. 30. Concurrent resolution relative to planning for peace; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 31. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the adoption by the United Nations of a universal declaration opposing religious intolerance and discriminatory practices; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 32. Concurrent resolution to favor the establishment of an international living museum of anthropology and ethnography; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 33. Concurrent resolution to provide for a permanent United Nations peacekeeping force; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 34. Concurrent resolution relating to U.S. military personnel held captive in Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PELL:

H. Con. Res. 35. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to certain proposed regulations of the Food and Drug Administration relating to the labeling and content of diet foods and diet supplements; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. POFF:

H. Con. Res. 36. Concurrent resolution to provide for an investigation and study of the administration of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. POOL:

H. Con. Res. 37. Concurrent resolution to authorize the President to proclaim October 6 of each year as German-American Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. Con. Res. 38. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the imposition of export controls on cattle hides, calf and kip skins, and bovine leather should be rescinded; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H. Con. Res. 39. Concurrent resolution to bring justice to Cyprus; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 40. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of Congress against the persecution of persons by Soviet Russia because of their religion; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 41. Concurrent resolution authorizing the Joint Committee on the Library to procure a marble bust of Constantino Brumidi; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. REID of New York:

H. Con. Res. 42. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Ethics in the legislative branch of Government; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H. Con. Res. 43. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the persecution by the Soviet Union of persons because of their religion; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H. Con. Res. 44. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of a veterans' benefits calculator; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. UTT:

H. Con. Res. 45. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to certain proposed regulations of the Food and Drug Administration relating to the labeling and content of diet foods and diet supplements; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WOLFF:

H. Con. Res. 46. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of Congress against the persecution of persons by Soviet Russia because of their religion; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 47. Concurrent resolution to provide for a permanent United Nations peacekeeping force; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H. Con. Res. 48. Concurrent resolution to establish an Atlantic Union delegation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 49. Concurrent resolution to provide for the creation of a Joint Committee on Consumer Interests; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RYAN:

H. Res. 13. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to create a standing committee to be known as the Committee on Urban Affairs; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FLOOBY:

H. Res. 14. Resolution establishing a Special Committee on the Captive Nations; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DERWINSKI:

H. Res. 15. Resolution establishing a Special Committee on the Captive Nations; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H. Res. 16. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of all aspects of crime in the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 17. Resolution creating a nonlegislative select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the aged and aging; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H. Res. 18. Resolution creating a Select Committee on Standards and Conduct; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GARMATZ:

H. Res. 19. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to conduct certain studies and investigations; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 20. Resolution to provide funds for the expenses of the studies and investigations authorized by House Resolution 19; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. EDWARDS of California:

H. Res. 21. Resolution to amend rules X, XI, and XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H. Res. 22. Resolution to amend rules X, XI, and XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DIGGS:

H. Res. 23. Resolution to amend rules X, XI, and XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DOW:

H. Res. 24. Resolution to amend rules X, XI, and XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

January 11, 1967

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

H 131

ated to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare the sum of \$250,000; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.J. Res. 77. Joint resolution to authorize the President to issue annually a proclamation designating the 7-day period beginning October 2 and ending October 8 of each year as Spring Garden Planting Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 78. Joint resolution to authorize the President to designate October 31 of each year as National UNICEF Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 79. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of the second week of May of each year as National School Safety Patrol Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 80. Joint resolution designating the 6th day of January of each year as Haym Salomon Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 81. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 82. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the term of office and qualifications of Members of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.J. Res. 83. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to permit voluntary participation in prayer in public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 84. Joint resolution to authorize the President to proclaim the 13th day of September as Commodore John Barry Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'HARA of Michigan:

H.J. Res. 85. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that the right to vote shall not be denied on account of age to persons who are 18 years of age or older; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H.J. Res. 86. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of age in the case of citizens of the United States who have attained the age of 18 years; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PELLY:

H.J. Res. 87. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PHILBIN:

H.J. Res. 88. Joint resolution to authorize the President to proclaim the 7th day of August of each year as Purple Heart Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 89. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POFF:

H.J. Res. 90. Joint resolution to authorize transfer of a percentage of tax collections from individual and corporate income taxes to the States and territories for use for educational purposes only, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POOL:

H.J. Res. 91. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H.J. Res. 92. Joint resolution concerning a national education policy; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RHODES of Arizona:

H.J. Res. 93. Joint resolution providing for a study to be conducted to determine and report to the Congress on ways and means of expanding and modernizing the Foreign Service of the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ROGERS of Colorado:

H.J. Res. 94. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim National CARIH Asthma Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROUSH:

H.J. Res. 95. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States making citizens who have attained 18 years of age eligible to vote in Federal elections; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SELDEN:

H.J. Res. 96. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any State to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H.J. Res. 97. Joint resolution providing for the establishment of a National Letter Carriers Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 98. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the eligibility of certain persons to vote for any candidate for elector of President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H.J. Res. 99. Joint resolution to authorize the President to proclaim the fourth Sunday in November in each year as John Fitzgerald Kennedy Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.J. Res. 100. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the appointment of postmasters; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 101. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 102. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that certain activities shall be prohibited during a period of war or armed conflict; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey:

H.J. Res. 103. Joint resolution to provide for a study by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development of the impact of overhead electric transmission lines and towers upon scenic assets, zoning and community planning, property values, and real estate revenues; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WAGGONER:

H.J. Res. 104. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for the popular election of the Judges of the Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi:

H.J. Res. 105. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 106. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that no person may be a Member of Congress unless such person, when elected or appointed, possesses the qualifications of electors of the most numerous branch of the legislature of the State from which he is chosen, and has been an inhabitant for at least 5 years of such State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOLFF:

H.J. Res. 107. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the

United States to provide that the right to vote shall not be denied on account of age to persons who are 18 years of age or older; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H.J. Res. 108. Joint resolution to authorize the President to designate October 31 as National UNICEF Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 109. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the election of President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORTON:

H.J. Res. 110. Joint resolution to establish a U.S. World Food Study and Coordinating Commission to study world food and agricultural needs, to coordinate present U.S. efforts toward meeting these needs, and to evaluate the future role of U.S. agricultural and other resources in the light of present and projected world food and population trends; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. UTT:

H.J. Res. 111. Joint resolution to provide for the resumption of trade with Rhodesia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.J. Res. 112. Joint resolution to establish a court of ethics to hear complaints of unethical conduct in Government service; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOLLAND:

H.J. Res. 113. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that the term of office of Members of the U.S. House of Representatives shall be 4 years; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H.J. Res. 114. Joint resolution to prohibit any change, other than restoration, in the location or design of the west front of the U.S. Capitol; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H.J. Res. 115. Joint resolution to provide for the administration and development of Pennsylvania Avenue as a national historic site, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H.J. Res. 116. Joint resolution directing the resumption of the production and sale of proof sets of U.S. coins; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ULLMAN:

H.J. Res. 117. Joint resolution authorizing and requesting the President to extend through 1967 his proclamation of a period to "See the United States," and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H. Con. Res. 2. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Central Intelligence; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. KELLY:

H. Con. Res. 3. Concurrent resolution establishing a Joint Committee on Intelligence Matters; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BOLAND:

H. Con. Res. 4. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of Congress against the persecution of persons by Soviet Russia because of their religion; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 5. Concurrent resolution establishing a Joint Committee on National Service and the Draft; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Con. Res. 6. Concurrent resolution relating to U.S. military personnel held captive in Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MINISH:

H. Con. Res. 7. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of Congress against the persecution of persons by Soviet Russia be-

Joint Com. file

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

H 1481

(3) An optional expedited adjudication procedure—a small claims court so to speak—would be available.

The Commission members were not in complete accord on the optional deferred examination procedure which would be new to this country. There are pros and cons for a deferred system. Not all applications have the same value; not all applicants are certain that they really wish to prosecute to issuance or rejection. The immediate examination requirement compels the Patent Office to handle these applications exactly as it handles those which the applicant really desires to prosecute. It also imposes the burden, as well as expense of full examination, on the applicant who is not sure which way his best interests lie. A deferred system, so say its proponents, will help the Patent Office solve its examination volume problem and ease the applicant's dilemma. They would start the system on a pilot basis immediately.

Others are not so sanguine about the curative powers of this system. They observe that the situation in the countries in which deferred examination exists are not truly comparable to that in the United States. Thus, they say, there is no experience bank on which we can draw. Recognizing there may be merit to the proposal and, therefore, unwilling to slam the door shut, this latter group would permit use of the deferred examination system only when an advisory body, of which I will speak shortly, finds that the Patent Office can not continue a high quality immediate examination system.

Because of this divergence, the recommendations that "standby statutory authority should be provided for optional deferred examination," reflects only a consensus of the Commission. As the Report states, the deferred system should include provisions whereby:

(1) the examination shall be deferred at the option of the applicant, exercised by his election not to accompany the complete application with an examination fee, (Request for examination, accompanied by payment of an examination fee, may be made anytime within five years from the effective filing date of the application).

(2) a deferred application shall be promptly inspected for formal matters and then published.

(3) any party, without being required to disclose his identity, may provoke an examination upon request and payment of the fee.

(4) unless made special upon the request of any party, an application initially deferred shall be inserted in the queue of applications set for examination in an order based on the date of payment of the examination fee, and,

(5) examination of pending parent or continuing applications shall not be deferred beyond the time when examination is requested of any of the parent or continuing applications.

Two other points bear noting. First, the Commission recommended positive protection against importation of products made abroad by methods which infringe on a process patented in the United States. The only protection which our laws presently provide is the application of the Tariff Act of 1930. However, this requires proof that the importation will cause substantial injury to an efficiently and economically operated domestic industry—a requirement which frequently cancels out the use of this protective device. By making the importation an act of infringement, protection would be given to the American patent owner and to those domestic concerns which are lawfully using the process patent against piracy from abroad.

Second, the Commission would create an Advisory Council to evaluate, on a continuing basis, the state of the patent system. A public report would be made quadrennially. I believe the merits of this proposal are self-evident.

These are a few of the high points of the Report. No doubt some will feel that important areas have been overlooked. The limited period of the Commission's existence precluded reviewing every nook and cranny. The Commission had to take into account its composition, studies underway by other executive and legislative groups, and the potential contribution it could make in any given area. For these reasons, it did not address itself to the question of the ownership of patents resulting from Government-financed R & D—a subject of interest to many of you.

Some of the individual recommendations may displease and provoke opposition. This is to be expected. As the Greeks told us: "To seek to please all is to please none."

Some of the individual recommendations may create problems of their own. The Report does not claim to guarantee a foolproof system. Neither does the Commission lay claim to superior wisdom. It would be naive to expect that in an era of exploding technology, a panacea could be devised to cure all possible problems. The Commission sought to create a system under which the significance of the resulting problems and their drag on the Nation's growth are minimal.

I would recall that there are those who see little, if any, good in the idea of granting a limited monopoly to inventors. They endorse the position that the problems of the patent system stem from the inability to apply the conceptions of a by-gone era to the contemporary conditions under which technical knowledge is produced.

The Commission did not accept this thesis. Rather, it concluded that the patent system can be made to cope with contemporary conditions. The Report is ample evidence that this multi-faceted group, composed of representatives of almost all segments of our society, believes the patent system is worth saving and can be made to operate effectively.

President Johnson declared our patent system has been an integral part of America's development—increased productivity; stimulated economic growth; enhanced the standard of living for all our citizens; and strengthened the competitiveness of our products in world markets. But, he also cautioned that "we are living in an age of vast technological advances. We must be sure that our patent system is up to date."

The Commission's recommendations are designed to achieve this goal, to make the patent system responsive to this technological growth. They would modernize the structure of a system of proven worth so that it can meet the needs of today and the challenges of tomorrow.

But, all this can be done only by a total or systems approach. That is why I urge you to read the Report in its entirety; to evaluate the recommendations, not on the effect they would have on an individual problem, but on how well the total interrelated plan achieves the Presidential directive.

[From the New Orleans (La.) States & Item, Jan. 20, 1967]

SBA ATTORNEY SPEAKS HERE: "FIRST-TO-FILE" APPROACH URGED FOR PATENT OFFICE

(By James Hearty)

The "first-to-file" approach has been recommended to President Lyndon B. Johnson as the best method of determining priority in the issuance of patents.

"The first to take the step toward public disclosure would be rewarded; the procrastinator would not be," said Eugene J. Davidson, Falls Church, Va., assistant general counsel of the Small Business Administration, today at a luncheon session of the Aerospace Industries Association at the Roosevelt Hotel.

Davidson said most frequently the first inventor, unless he has waived his right, pre-

vails, but very often disputes arise over who is first-to-file.

"Interference proceedings, in which there has been so much complaint, are the hand-maidens of this dispute," said Davidson, a veteran government attorney and former counsel for the National Labor Relations Board.

"A by-product of the first-to-invent approach is the delay in filing applications," he said. "There is little urgency to file when you can achieve your priority even if you are not the earliest filer."

As a concomitant to this first-to-file, the commission proposed a new type of application designated as a preliminary application to secure the filing date.

"The preliminary application need not be a formal document or contain the familiar patent claims," said Davidson. "A copy of a speech or a report containing a technical description would suffice."

"The applicant would have 12 months after the filing of the preliminary application in which to file the complete application," he added.

Davidson said President Johnson cautioned that "we are living in an age of vast technological advances. We must be sure that our patent system is up to date," and Davidson said the commission's goal is to make the patent system responsive to this technical growth.

"They would modernize the structure of a system of proven worth so that it can meet the needs of today and the challenges of tomorrow," he said.

"But all this can be done only by a total or systems approach. That is why I urge you to read the report in its entirety, to evaluate the recommendations."

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 3—CIA

(Mrs. KELLY (at the request of Mr. GONZALEZ) was granted permission to extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, on July 20, 1953, I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 168, which has become the famous CIA resolution, to establish a Joint Committee on Intelligence Matters. I was the first to introduce such a resolution and I have continued to press for its adoption in each succeeding Congress. My resolution in the 90th Congress is numbered House Concurrent Resolution 3.

After I had introduced House Concurrent Resolution 168 in the 83d Congress, I persuaded my good friend, Congressman CLEMENT J. LABLOCKI to sponsor a similar resolution. We then obtained the support of former Representative Walter Judd, and he too sponsored the creation of a Joint Committee on Intelligence Matters. Since that time, well over 100 of my colleagues have introduced similar resolutions.

However, at that time we were unsuccessful in being able to induce even one Member of the other body to join us in our efforts. In 1954, Senator MIKE MANSFIELD introduced a similar resolution in the other body. Thereafter, Senator EUGENE MCCARTHY and other of his colleagues introduced similar resolutions.

In 1955, the House Committee on Rules held hearings on this resolution and no action was taken. During the 84th Congress, the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration favorably reported a similar resolution but no action

was taken. Finally, in 1961, the House Committee on Rules held hearings on my resolution but, despite events of history and the pleas of numerous Members of Congress, no action was taken.

While many hearings have been held on this resolution and while certain members of the House Committee on Rules individually see its merit and favor its enactment, the executive branch of our Government and the chairmen of the ad hoc Committees for Supervision of Intelligence Matters of the Armed Services Committees oppose it so strongly that it has never been reported to the House.

My resolution does not comprehend that the proposed committee review the day-to-day intelligence operations of the various agencies of our Government. It does, however, envision a cooperative relationship between the executive branch and the Congress, under which the Congress would exercise its traditional review of broad and long-term policy. The purpose of the joint committee would be to make continuing studies of the intelligence activities and problems relating to the gathering of intelligence affecting the national security and of its coordination and utilization by the various departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the Government.

I expressed my detailed views in this regard to the House Committee on Rules on March 1, 1961, and append my statement of that date.

Due to the recent disclosures in the press and the various questions raised thereby, I have again requested the House Committee on Rules to give immediate consideration to my resolution and to take favorable action thereon. I do not believe that the best interests of the Congress and of the United States would be served by an investigation of the Central Intelligence Agency, especially if such investigation were to be conducted by those in Congress who have had jurisdiction over the activities of that agency since its creation. The answer is the passage of House Concurrent Resolution 3 and the creation of a Joint Committee on Intelligence Matters.

I respectfully urge those of my colleagues who are of a similar mind to make their views known to the House Committee on Rules.

STATEMENT BY HON. EDNA F. KELLY, IN SUPPORT OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 3 TO ESTABLISH A JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE MATTERS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON RULES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 1, 1961

Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of this committee. I am grateful to the committee for its invitation to appear here today and give testimony in support of House Concurrent Resolution 3 which I introduced.

Perhaps it is somewhat appropriate that this matter was originally scheduled for hearing before this committee on the anniversary of the birthday of our first President. This coincidence prompts me to look back to the principle upon which our country was founded and upon which our Constitution is based. I, therefore, urge each of the members of the committee, bear in mind when considering my resolution, the constitutional system of checks and balances between the executive and legislative branches of this Government.

While hindsight is infinitely clearer than foresight, when discussing House Concurrent Resolution 3, I cannot help but reflect and

think that had this resolution been adopted 8 years ago, when I first introduced it in the 83d Congress, many unfortunate incidents involving the security and prestige of the United States might have been avoided.

I cannot emphasize too strongly, however, the continuing need for the establishment of a Joint Congressional Committee on Intelligence Matters. With the high degree of world tensions, with the farflung scope of our foreign policy and other activities, when a single miscalculation may bring disaster, such a committee, as an arm of the Congress, is urgently required. The resolution calls for a continuing study, by such committee, of our Government's intelligence activities "and problems relating to the gathering of intelligence affecting the national security and of its coordination and utilization by the various departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the Government."

As you know under the present system, the Central Intelligence Agency, which was created in 1947 is responsible only to the National Security Council. There is no supervision or control by the legislative branch. The extent of its independence is demonstrated by the lack of review of the agency's expenditures by the Congress. In short, CIA makes its own policy and procedures, spends as much money as it may require, reviews its own errors if its conscience so dictates, and selects such remedies as it deems proper to correct its errors and to improve its operations. In this system the errors are never admitted while others which must be or are obvious may, after proper preparation, be presented as premature or unexpected.

While the need for secrecy in our intelligence activities is obvious, I feel, as many of my colleagues, that until a Joint Committee on Intelligence is created, there will be no way of determining what defects in the CIA may be covered by the veil of secrecy with which it is shrouded. Our success with the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy certainly justifies the present undertaking.

Lest the committee or the public consider this proposal to be quickly conceived or inspired by the recent U-2 incident, I consider it important to explore the background of this resolution.

Late in 1950, while serving on the committee which was responsible for the enactment of the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951 (Battle Act), I came to realize the tremendous lack of knowledge, on the part of the Congress, of intelligence matters. After 2 years of periodic consultations with Members of the House, Members of the other body, and legal counsel, I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 168 in the 83d Congress. While I endeavored to convince many other Members of the House to cosponsor my resolution, my success was limited to my distinguished colleagues Mr. Zablocki (H. Con. Res. 169, 83d Cong.) and Mr. Judd (H. Con. Res. 170, 83d Cong.).

Thereafter, I continued to press for the adoption of this resolution in each succeeding Congress (84th Cong., H. Con. Res. 29; 85th Cong., H. Con. Res. 3; 86th Cong., H. Con. Res. 3; 87th Cong., H. Con. Res. 3). As time passed, other of my colleagues either introduced similar resolutions or voiced their approval.

In 1954 a similar proposal was introduced in the other body. In 1955 this committee held hearings on this same resolution and referred the matter to a subcommittee for study. Thereafter, an additional hearing was held but no further action was taken.

During the 84th Congress, the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration considered a similar resolution sponsored by 36 Members of the Senate, and reported it favorably. (S. Rept. 1570, 84th Cong., 2d sess.). In its report the committee included several germane comments of the task force of the Second Hoover Commission.

The report stated:

"The task force is concerned over the absence of satisfactory machinery for surveillance of the stewardship of the CIA. It is making recommendations which it believes will provide the proper type of 'watchdog' commission as a means of reestablishing that relationship between the CIA and the Congress so essential and characteristic of our democratic form of government, but which was abrogated by the enactment of Public Law 110 and other statutes relating to the Agency. It would include Representatives of both Houses of Congress and of the Chief Executive. Its duties would embrace a review of the operations and effectiveness, not only of the CIA, but also of all other intelligence agencies."

The report continued:

"Although the task force has discovered no indication of abuses of powers by the CIA or other Intelligence Agencies, it nevertheless is firmly convinced, as a matter of future insurance, that some reliable, systematic review of all the agencies and their operations should be provided by congressional action as a checkrein to assure both the Congress and the people that this hub of the Intelligence effort is functioning in an efficient, effective, and reasonably economical manner."

The future insurance was not provided.

If it had, would we have been stabbed in the back by the shipment of arms by Russia to Egypt during the then pending 1955 Foreign Ministers Conference? Would we have been informed on the Hungarian Revolution; the downgrading of Stalin; Iraq; the sputniks and the Cuban situation? Because we lack information these questions must be left unanswered.

All of this does not mean that I want to see the Congress go into the intelligence business. What I desire is proper and legitimate congressional control over such activities. The Hoover Commission Task Force outlined the areas of congressional interest as follows:

1. Conduct comprehensive studies of foreign intelligence activities of the United States;
2. Look for overlapping and duplication;
3. Determine whether expenditures are within budget authorizations and in keeping with the expressed intent of Congress; and
4. Consider whether any of the activities are in conflict with the foreign policy aims and programs of the United States.

With these tools the Congress would reassume its constitutional authority and in no way jeopardize intelligence activities.

One of the principal arguments advanced against my resolution is that no other nation permits legislative control of its intelligence activities. Such system is practical for the Soviet dictatorship and even for Great Britain where the administration is a part of and responsible to Parliament. Under our Constitution, however, with delicate system of check and balances, dislocations as in the case of CIA cannot be tolerated.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I respectfully urge that this committee do favorably report House Concurrent Resolution 3 for action by the House.

PROTECTION FOR THE AMERICAN CONSUMER—AMENDMENT OF FLAMMABLE FABRICS ACT OF 1953

(Mr. STAGGERS (at the request of Mr. GONZALEZ) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson proposed a number of important steps to help assure the safety and equity of our citizens in their homes, as they go about their daily lives, and

During our discussion of the article, it was obvious that quite a few of the children were following newspaper and TV accounts of the affairs of Mr. Powell, and were quite incensed that a Congressman would so involve himself. Before the discussion was over, these children compiled a "Code of Behavior for Congressmen"—a copy of which is enclosed. I am also sending one to Mr. Stephen Young, one of our Senators.

Respectfully,

Mrs. JOHN FLUKE.

A CODE OF BEHAVIOR FOR CONGRESSMEN

(By a Sixth-grade class, Ashland, Ohio)

I. Congressmen should not convert tax money to their personal use.

II. Congressmen should attend at least 80% of the sessions of Congress.

III. Congressmen should not use racism as an issue in considering actions of other members of Congress.

IV. Congressmen should keep records of tax money spent by them, and their books should be examined regularly.

V. Congressmen should not have any more special privileges than the people they represent.

VI. Congressmen should remember the children of the United States are watching them, and should act accordingly.

THE APPEASEMENT OF TYRANTS

(Mr. ASHBROOK (at the request of Mr. PETTIS) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, it will be remembered that almost 4 years ago the U.S. Senate held its first secret session in 20 years to debate the need for emergency action to increase the defenses of the Nation against the danger of nuclear missile attack. It is now known, with technical details still classified, that Senator STROM THURMOND revealed that the Soviet Union had deployed an antimissile complex at Leningrad, leaving the United States behind in the antimissile field. Senator THURMOND pleaded for an additional appropriation for \$196 million to accomplish preproduction engineering on an antimissile system. History now relates that the Senate voted 58 to 16 against THURMOND's proposal.

Today, almost 4 years later, the Defense Department is still debating the pros and cons of the antimissile issue, but a new development has been added. It seems that now we are going to prevail upon the Soviets not to accelerate the antimissile race because of the cost to both nations and in view of the fact that modern technology cannot produce a system which would be adequate enough to prevent the loss of many, many lives, anyway. It is argued that we should persuade the Soviets to relinquish the idea of a massive antimissile defense in keeping with the policy of friendly relations with the Communist countries. If the following article from the Chicago Tribune for today, February 21, 1967, is any indication, the policy of killing the enemy with kindness has been a dangerous waste of time. The subheading of the article states that the Soviet Union is "Not Interested in Pact With U.S."

It well behooves the American public to begin thinking seriously of their per-

sonal security in the light of these developments. It is not too early for them to begin asking questions concerning national security with a view to casting an informed and intelligent vote in the 1968 elections.

I include the article, "All of Soviet Missile Proof, Moscow Says," from the Chicago Tribune of February 21 in the Record at this point:

ALL OF SOVIET MISSILE PROOF, MOSCOW SAYS—NOT INTERESTED IN PACT WITH UNITED STATES

MOSCOW, February 20.—Military leaders today boasted that the Soviet Union has developed an anti-ballistic missile system that will protect it from enemy attacks.

The boasts were accompanied by further indications that the Kremlin has no interest in President Johnson's proposed United States-soviet agreement to stop development of anti-ballistic missile systems.

Gen. Pavel F. Batitsky, a deputy defense minister, said the anti-aircraft troops he commands "can reliably protect the country territory from an enemy attack by air."

NEVER REACH TARGETS

Gen. Pavel G. Kurochkin, head of the Frunze military academy, said that missiles fired at the Soviet Union would never reach their targets.

"Detecting missiles in time and destroying them in flight is no problem," Kurochkin said in answering questions about the soviet ABM system.

His remarks at a press conference and Batitsky's interview with the official soviet news agency, Tass, were in anticipation of Thursday's celebration of the 49th anniversary of the soviet army and navy.

They represented an apparent new confidence about the capacity of Russia to defend itself against missiles armed with nuclear warheads.

WASTE OF BILLIONS

The argument used by Washington has been that the systems would mean wasting billions of dollars on both sides, since despite them intercontinental ballistic missiles could still cause catastrophic destruction.

Premier Alexei N. Kosygin 10 days ago told a London press conference that the soviet ABM system is "designed not to kill people but to preserve human lives . . . I believe that defense systems, which prevent attack, are not the cause of the arms race, but constitute a factor preventing the death of people."

Kosygin did not explicitly reject the Johnson proposal.

The claim by the generals that enemy missiles would not reach their targets was not limited in any way.

(Mr. REID of New York (at the request of Mr. PETTIS) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. REID of New York's remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

NEED TO EXCLUDE FROM INCOME REIMBURSED MOVING EXPENSES

(Mr. SHRIVER (at the request of Mr. PETTIS) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to liberalize Federal income tax treatment of reimbursements for moving expenses, and, to pro-

vide a more realistic definition of "moving expenses."

For too long employers and employees have been confused and distressed over the treatment of reimbursed expenses. There is evidence that the Internal Revenue Service has defined "moving expenses" far too narrowly.

It is obvious the real price of moving a family from one city to another to accept employment opportunity includes not just the direct costs of transporting people and goods, but also the expenses of house-hunting trips, temporary living quarters in the new town, commissions to realtors to sell an old home or payments to settle a lease, and many other out-of-pocket expenses.

This legislation provides for the exclusion from gross income of a taxpayer any amounts paid by this employer to cover expenses of moving, and it carefully defines moving expenses to include a realistic coverage of the many costs connected with moving a family from one city to another.

Last year similar legislation was introduced by me and others in the House of Representatives. It met with enthusiastic response from those in management and labor. Following are excerpts of some of the favorable comments which I received from organizations and private citizens concerning this legislation:

"Because of the extreme mobility required by many engineers in industry as well as government service in today's fast moving economy we, as engineers in industry, are vitally interested in the above legislation."

"As one who has moved five times for my company in the past twenty years, I have a personal interest in this bill and know first hand how expensive such moves are in terms of other costs beyond the 'bare bones' cost."

"I have just recently been transferred by my employer and it was quite a shock when I found out that about 95% of the expenses I incurred in relocating are taxable as personal income. I am referring to all the expenses my employer reimburses me for, none of which are costs I would have encountered had I not relocated."

"We understand that you have been one of the sponsors of Moving Expense Legislation which will lessen the burden on a transferred employee. At the present time tight money and qualified labor supply seem to be the leading limitations to industrial growth which is badly needed in Kansas."

Mr. Speaker, the time has come to end the confusion for those citizens whose jobs require frequent moves and for those who may have to move in order to secure employment. This legislation is needed. I urge that early consideration and hearings be scheduled by the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

PROPOSED JOINT COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN INFORMATION AND INTELLIGENCE

(Mr. MORSE of Massachusetts (at the request of Mr. PETTIS) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MORSE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to create a Joint Committee on Foreign Information and Intelligence. This joint resolution is identical to the

one I first introduced in 1964 with two exceptions. The original resolution called for membership to be made up of seven Members of the House and seven Members of the Senate without regard to their membership on other committees. This resolution calls for nine Members from each body, to be selected from the respective Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Affairs Committees. This change is designed to secure the necessary coordination between the national security, foreign policy, and financial aspects of our national intelligence policy.

The second change is in the mandate of the joint committee set out in section 2(a) of the original resolution which required the joint committee to make studies of:

First, the activities of each information and intelligence agency of the United States;

Second, the problems relating to the foreign information and intelligence programs; and

Third, the problems relating to the gathering of information and intelligence affecting the national security, and its coordination and utilization by the various departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the United States.

I have added a fourth item for the joint committee in this resolution—"the extent to which each information and intelligence agency of the United States is providing financial and/or technical support for nongovernmental institutions, organizations, and individuals for the conduct of activities within the United States and abroad, and the propriety of such support."

The need for charging the joint committee with this additional area of study has been made obvious by the events of the past week. The need for the creation of such a joint committee has been apparent for some time.

The disclosure last year that Michigan State University was operating a police training program for the Diem government in Vietnam with close CIA involvement; the use as a legal defense against slander by a CIA employee the fact of national security considerations; the sponsorship by the CIA of an institute of foreign policy studies at a distinguished university; and now the disclosure that CIA funds were channeled through front foundations to academic, business, and labor institutions have all raised questions about the wisdom of our intelligence policies and operations. It can be argued persuasively that they reflect adversely on the credibility of all U.S. organizations conducting programs abroad, and weaken the confidence of the American people in their universities, their business associations, their labor unions, and their foundations.

It is particularly serious that our universities and colleges and those who study and teach in them have been compromised in the eyes of our own people and in the eyes of the world. We must be sure that we have not reached the unfortunate state of which former University of Chicago President Dr. Robert Hutchins spoke when he said:

What the country needs most of the university, and what only the university can supply, is intellectual leadership. The university could fashion the mind of the age. Now it is the other way around, the demands of the age are fashioning the mind . . . of the university.

I do not think it is appropriate to talk in terms of CIA infiltration of these organizations and institutions. As some of my colleagues have already pointed out, perhaps we have been deficient here in the Congress in failing to provide ample funds for appropriate U.S. representation at international meetings through open channels. Perhaps we have failed to realize that the activities of many of the organizations which have been named in the past several days are sufficiently worthwhile to stand on their own merits, without the taint of secret support.

Nor is it sufficient to talk only in terms of control of intelligence activities. As the excellent series of the New York Times on the CIA pointed out last spring, whatever the institutional forms of control, it is the substance of those controls that is most important. Review of activities without the ability to correct and contribute is meaningless and does not fulfill our responsibilities as a coequal branch of Government.

I am convinced that the Congress must have a continuing and contributory role in the conduct of our intelligence policies. No responsible person would suggest that we can be without intelligence agencies, but they must be an instrument of U.S. foreign policy, not a burden on it.

Many of the specific questions that have been raised not only in the past week, but in the past several years will be put to CIA Director Helms when he appears before the House Foreign Affairs Committee this afternoon. These briefings are worthwhile, but they will not substitute for a joint committee permanently charged with the responsibility to oversee and advise the intelligence community. To those who argue that the Congress is not sufficiently responsible or trustworthy to handle this assignment, I would suggest that many of the errors in judgment that have taken place might have been avoided if the Congress had been consulted.

In my judgment the mandate of the Joint Committee on Foreign Information and Intelligence which I propose today is sufficiently broad to deal not only with the present disclosures but with the long term dilemmas of intelligence policy.

Some of the questions we must consider are:

What is the necessary role of secret intelligence gathering agencies in a free and open society?

To what extent should intelligence gathering agencies also engage in operational activities?

Are there limits beyond which a nation's intelligence community should not go regardless of the forms of institutional control?

To what extent should nonintelligence activities of non-governmental organizations, institutions and individuals be

used, wittingly or unwittingly, as tools of the intelligence community?

Mr. Speaker, we have an obligation to deal, as a legislative body, with these problems not just for this crisis but for the long term. I urge early adoption of this resolution and the creation of a Joint Committee on Foreign Information and Intelligence.

FDA APPROVAL OF FISH PROTEIN CONCENTRATE

(Mr. MORSE of Massachusetts (at the request of Mr. PETTIS) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MORSE Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the Food and Drug Administration recently granted approval for the manufacture of a fish protein concentrate which, hopefully, as it is made available to undernourished people in underdeveloped countries, will play an important part in our efforts to help the people in India, in Africa and, in fact, throughout the world.

I am inserting in the RECORD today an article published Sunday, February 5, outlining much of the historical background of this additive which has occasionally been referred to as "a miracle food." It was written for the Boston Herald by our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts, HASTINGS KEITH who, of course, represents the renowned fishing port of New Bedford.

My current interest in fish protein concentrate is prompted by my membership on the Foreign Affairs Committee, for I realize the extraordinary assistance it could give use in improving our "image" in world affairs. But, Mr. Speaker, my interest antedates my membership on that committee and in fact my membership in the Congress of the United States.

I first heard about this extraordinary product during my service as administrative assistant to Senator Saltonstall. Dr. Ezra Levin had written to the Senator protesting FDA's handling of the fish flour petition submitted by his company, the VioBin Corp. VioBin makes other health products besides fish flour and he was afraid to rock the boat too much, fearing petty reprisals in the form of FDA rejection of his other petitions.

Senator Paul Douglas, of Illinois, Dr. Levin's home State, and Senator Saltonstall engaged in the FPC fight with great determination. Neither of them could tolerate unfairness—especially of powerful government agencies to the "little guy." To persuade FDA that the fish protein concentrate was not objectionable—that, in fact, it was less objectionable than some foods currently on the market, Senator Douglas offered snacks on the Senate floor of fried grasshoppers, chocolate-covered ants, and so forth. Shortly after Saltonstall and Douglas became involved our colleagues HASTINGS KEITH and BILL BATES joined in.

KEITH's interest dates back to about 1960 when Charles Lewin, a civic-minded



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House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted.—Matthew 5: 4.

O Thou Eternal Father of our spirits, who art the light of the minds that know Thee, the life of the souls that love Thee, and the strength of the hearts that serve Thee, help us so to know Thee that we may come to love Thee, so to love Thee that we may be able to serve Thee with all our hearts.

We face tasks that are beyond our power to meet adequately; we have responsibilities that are more than we can manage acceptably; we are confronted by duties that are greater than our ability to master competently—so we pray for the sustaining power of Thy presence in our lives. Even in distress and sorrow may we feel the comfort of Thy holy spirit.

Lead, Kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom, lead Thou us on—that with clean hearts, clear minds, and courageous spirits we may usher in the day when peace shall reign and good will rule the hearts of men. So may Thy kingdom come and Thy will be done on earth. In the Master's name we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, February 16, 1967, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Geisler, one of his secretaries.

CRITICISM OF U.S. CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Civil Rights Commission should resign in a body and apologize to the American people for its existence as an agency of Government. Its recommendation for a

racial-balance law is undoubtedly one of the most stupid ever made in the name of public education. The assertion that extra teachers, smaller classes, and special services for slum schools is inferior as an education method to trucking children all over the country just to secure a racial mix, proves that the Commission is utterly blind to the needs of education and incompetent to deal with the entire problem of civil rights.

Washington has over 90 percent colored in its schools simply because white families have moved from many areas of Washington into Virginia and Maryland. To attempt to require by law that families submit to having their children spend hours daily being transported back and forth from Maryland and Virginia in order to secure a racial mix in Washington schools is pure fantasy. The same situation prevails to a greater or less extent throughout the Nation.

REPRESENTATIVE SISK INTRODUCES LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF STUDENT HEALTH CENTERS

(Mr. SISK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation which would amend the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 and provide for the construction of student health centers.

I have purposely omitted any reference to the specific type of care to be provided by these centers so that the institutions involved would be able to initiate or expand facilities in accordance with their particular needs. For example, it would not seem to me important, as far as this program is concerned, whether or not dental care would be provided.

It is my desire to leave this and other such decisions to the discretion of the college. The language is intended to be nonrestrictive and as long as the institution provides a sound health program would allow these facilities the same freedom granted academic facilities under this act.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file certain privileged reports.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN INFORMATION AND INTELLIGENCE

(Mr. KORNEGAY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. KORNEGAY. Mr. Speaker, for the last several days a storm has been waged in the Nation's press and elsewhere—concerning an intelligence arm of our country.

Much has been written and much has been said recently about the operations of the Central Intelligence Agency. And the controversy surrounding recent disclosures continues unabated today.

During the 89th Congress, I submitted a joint resolution—House Joint Resolution 66—for the purpose of giving this and other information and intelligence agencies of our Government the congressional direction and counsel needed. Unfortunately for all of us, the resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Foreign Information and Intelligence was not enacted.

In view of the current controversy and the necessity of such legislation, I am today reintroducing my resolution which, if enacted, would bring the intelligence and information activities of our Nation under the continuing attention of the Congress.

Briefly, my resolution would establish a joint committee, composed of seven Members from each body, with not more than four from the same political party from one body. The joint committee would function primarily as a watchdog group to make continuing studies of the activities of each information and intel-

H 143

ligence agency of the United States and any problems relating to these agencies.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE GAMBIA

(Mr. O'HARA of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the Gambia is an independent country within the British Commonwealth, situated on the bulge of west Africa. On February 18, 1965, this country—about three-quarters the size of Connecticut in area and with nearly one-third of a million inhabitants—achieved its independence.

Because of its small size and population, and also in view of the absence of a diplomatic mission in the United States, it is conceivable that officials in The Gambia might think that its national day would be overlooked in the United States. I can assure them that this is not the fact.

It is indeed an honor for me to salute The Gambia on its second anniversary of independence. I am pleased to have this opportunity of conveying to Prime Minister Jawara, to Governor General Singhateh and to the people of The Gambia on this auspicious occasion the hearty congratulations and best wishes of the Congress and the people of the United States.

It sometimes happens, as with The Gambia, that the interest and activity in African and international affairs is in an inverse proportion to size and resources. The Gambia was the 115th member admitted to the United Nations, just 7 months after independence and has given much constructive assistance to that organization.

The United States is hopeful of continuing and strengthening the friendly ties existing between our two Governments, and we offer every encouragement to the Gambian people in their quest for the orderly and progressive development of their country politically, economically, and socially. We are sure that the coming year will see further progress in this direction.

THE KATZENBACH COMMISSION REPORT

(Mr. POFF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, I have spent most of the weekend reading "The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society," a report just released by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice.

It is a most remarkable document. It deserves the careful attention of every Member of the Congress. It is painstaking, meticulous, methodical, and exhaustive in its treatment of what is perhaps the greatest single domestic issue of the day.

The report is not unanimous. The body of the report fairly reflects those

areas in which dissent was registered, and three sets of additional views are appended. Like myself, most who read the report will agree in part and disagree in part. Yet none can dispute the value of the contribution it makes to the reservoir of knowledge of the nature and dimensions of the problem which must underlie any intelligent solution.

The solution the report suggests involves some 200 specific recommendations. They cover the entire spectrum of crime causation, prevention, detection, prosecution, punishment, and rehabilitation. These recommendations recognize that primary jurisdiction rests with State and local governments but that the Federal Government has a substantial measure of constitutional jurisdiction and responsibility.

I salute the Chairman and 18 members of the Commission, the staff director and its members and the distinguished panel of consultants and advisers for a difficult, delicate job well done. What they have done will be extremely helpful to the National Commission on Reform of the Federal Criminal Law, established by the 89th Congress, which hopefully can complete its organization and begin its work in the next several weeks.

DOMESTIC SUBSIDY

(Mr. BERRY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I hope no one ever says again that foreign aid cannot be used as a subsidy to American industry.

If anyone doubts this they should have attended the party we attended last week. King Hassan of Morocco came to pick up his foreign aid check. Because his royal entourage had been faithful throughout the year he brought 136 members with him, including princes, princesses, Cabinet Ministers, generals, and whatnot.

They hired spacious quarters at the Shoreham Hotel. The Shoreham management was glad to see them come and regretfully saw them leave.

Because we had never attended one of these functions, Mrs. Berry and I went to their farewell party. It was truly a subsidy to American agriculture, American industry, and American labor.

It was held in the Regency Room at the Shoreham. They had four orchestras, eight bars, and a table one-fourth of a block long, heaped with food to satisfy the hunger pains of probably everybody in every embassy in Washington. Hungry consular people ranged between the bar and the buffet, consuming 15 whole lambs and probably half that many beeves, and every conceivable kind of seafood. They swarmed over that buffet like locusts in a lettuce patch. Aside from Chief Justice and Mrs. Warren we saw five people we recognized out of the hundreds that packed the Regency and adjoining rooms.

No one can say this did not give agriculture a great boost. No one can say it was not a subsidy to industry and labor. To compensate the King and his entourage for all this grandeur, the ad-

ministration is sending 500 tons of wheat and \$15 million in military aid to Morocco.

The subsidy did not end in Washington. The entourage took over an entire floor of the Hotel Plaza in New York City. The party in New York was in honor of General U Thant in the sumptuous Baroque Room of the Plaza. The royal visits also resulted in gorgeous parties, receptions, tours, and gala theater nights.

Fifth Avenue stores stayed open until 9 p.m. so the troupe could shop in privacy. Not only that, they bought two Lincoln Continentals, two Cadillacs, and a number of other cars.

Yes; foreign aid is a great boost to the American free enterprise system.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 58)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States which was read; and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting herewith the Sixth Annual Report of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. I do so with considerable satisfaction, since this year has seen significant progress in this Nation's 20-year effort to bring under control the armaments which are the product of man's 20th-century ingenuity.

In 1966 a significant link was added to the still slender chain of arms control agreements—a treaty banning weapons of mass destruction in outer space and on celestial bodies. Its significance will grow as our mastery of space grows, and our children will remark the wisdom of this agreement to a greater degree than the present state of our own knowledge quite permits today.

The past year has also brought us close to another agreement, one of even greater immediacy—a treaty to prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons here on earth. Our hopes are high that this long effort will soon be crowned with success.

The United States has been trying to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons since 1946. At that time Bernard Baruch speaking for the United States at the United Nations, said:

If we fail we have damned every man to be the slave of fear.

It is true that we failed then, but we did not become the "slaves of fear"; instead we persisted. In the Arms Control and Disarmament Act of 1961, Congress decreed that the search for ways to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war should become a matter of first emphasis for the U.S. Government. The establishment of an independent agency to work out ways to bring the arms race under control was the act of a rational people who refused to submit to the fearful implications of the nuclear age.

Air Station, Chicago, Ill.: modify for Coast Guard use a Navy building at Naval Air Station, Glenview, Ill. (see aircraft item 3)	\$289,000
Station, Jonesport, Maine: barracks, messing, and operations building; mooring facilities; and public family quarters	1,145,000
Yard, Curtis Bay, Md.: barracks; sewage disposal systems; and fabricating shop	995,000
Station, Sassafras River, Kennedyville, Md.: barracks, messing, and operations building; mooring facilities; boats; vehicle; and public family quarters	747,000
Moorings, Vicksburg, Miss.: to support lower Mississippi River aids to navigation tender (see Vessels item A.4)	228,000
Station, Wellesley Island, Alexandria Bay, N.Y.: barracks, messing, and operations building and public family quarters	562,000
Station, Fire Island, N.Y.: barracks, messing, and operations building and public family quarters	1,004,000
Base, Governors Island, N.Y.: industrial facilities and barracks	3,894,000
Training center, Cape May, N.J.: water tank and system	260,000
Station, Wrightsville Beach, N.C.: barracks, messing, and operations buildings; mooring facilities; vehicle; and public family quarters	467,000
Moorings, Fort Salinas, Okla.: to support Arkansas River aids to navigation tender (see Vessels item A.4)	392,000
Reserve training center, Yorktown, Va.: two student barracks	2,650,000
Base, Milwaukee, Wis.: barracks, messing, and recreation building	308,000
Loran station, Gagil-Tomil Island, Yap, Western Caroline Islands, Pacific Ocean: fuel-oil system	575,000
Various locations: aids to navigation projects including, where necessary, advance planning and acquisition of sites. Also includes replacement aids to navigation in one or more locations for overage lightships, the number dependent upon studies now underway for substitutes for offshore structures such as the very large buoy at the entrance to New York Harbor	3,208,000
Various locations: Automation of Manned Light Stations	1,011,000
Various locations: advance planning, construction design, architectural services, and acquisition of sites in connection with public works projects not otherwise authorized by law	2,000,000
Various locations: public family quarters	6,301,000
Total shore establishments	37,963,000
SECTION 2	
Various locations: Fiscal year 1968 payments to bridge owners for the cost of alteration of railroad and public highway bridges to permit free navigation of navigable waters of the United States	3,800,000

PROHIBITION OF USE OF MAIL COVERS

Mr. LONG of Missouri. Mr. President, on February 8, I introduced the proposed Right of Privacy Act of 1967 recommended by the President. This bill, S. 928, would prohibit wiretapping and eavesdropping except where the national security is involved and further would prohibit the manufacture, interstate shipment and interstate advertisement of devices which are primarily useful for wiretapping and eavesdropping.

Today, I introduce a bill to protect privacy against yet another abusive Government practice, the mail cover. In conducting a mail cover or mail watch, the Post Office Department systematically records all information on the outside of all mail addressed to a particular address or addressee. By this means, the Government is able to ascertain who is communicating with a particular party.

About a century ago, the Supreme Court placed the protection of the fourth amendment over letters in the mail. Not being able to seize and open letters, it was only natural that Government agencies adopted the next best snooping technique, the scrutinizing of the outside of all letters addressed to a suspect, his friends, or his family.

Once this practice became common and mail was sidetracked from its normal channels for this purpose, it was only a small step to return to the practice of opening mail. In 1965, the Congress learned that the Post Office Department and the Internal Revenue Service were conspiring to seize and open mail without warrants under the guise of the IRS levy authority. So Congress enacted legislation which, in effect, told these two agencies that they, like the rest of the Government, were subject to the limitations of the Constitution and could not seize and open mail without a warrant.

If similar abuses of the mail are to be prevented in the future, I believe it is necessary that the Post Office Department drop its role as a policeman for other Government agencies and limit its activities to delivering the mail.

Not too long ago, any law enforcement officer, Federal, State, or local could go to a postmaster and request a mail cover on anyone if he alleged its purpose was to locate a fugitive from justice. Likewise, any Government agency could go to any postal inspector and request a mail cover for any reason. The chances were pretty good that the request would be honored if the purpose was official business.

When the Senate Administrative Practice and Procedure Subcommittee began its hearings in 1965 on Government practices that invade privacy, the Post Office Department was the first Federal agency to testify. The subcommittee explored the use of mail covers and it was disclosed that about 1,000 covers a month were used. Subsequent to this testimony, the Postmaster General issued new regulations which for the first time placed realistic controls on the use of mail covers.

Despite these regulations, I recently learned that over 1,800 covers were used during the past year. The Congress has never authorized nor intended the Post Office Department to have this "big brother" power.

Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to prohibit the use of mail covers. This bill would go beyond the current regulations and prohibit completely the use of this practice. In considering legislation, the burden should be on the Department to show the need for any continued use of covers. To date, its evidence has not been very convincing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1061) to prohibit the use of mail covers, introduced by Mr. Long of Missouri, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

AMENDMENT OF FOREIGN SERVICE ACT OF 1946 RELATING TO COMPENSATION FOR CERTAIN ALIEN EMPLOYEES

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, during this period of America's extensive relationships with nations throughout the world, there are frequently times of stress which lead to violence and breakdown of law and order. Such crises frequently work a painful strain on local national employees of the American embassy. There are, in Communist nations, too, occasions when these employees are imprisoned by local authorities as the very result of being employed by the U.S. Government, often falsely accused of espionage.

I urge that such an individual who is thus penalized in terms of harsh treatment and loss of liberty, and time, personal comfort and salary be at least compensated where appropriate for the salary income lost during the period of his imprisonment.

Accordingly, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to this effect.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1064) to amend the Foreign Service Act of 1946 to provide for compensation for certain alien employees of the Foreign Service who are imprisoned by a foreign government as a result of their employment by the United States, introduced by Mr. Pell, was received read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

CREATION OF SELECT COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO THE ACTIVITIES OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY IN QUASI-FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ACTIVITIES

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. President, I submit, for appropriate reference, in behalf of myself and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Young], a resolution that, in order to assure that the conduct of the foreign policy of the United States is not adversely affected by clandestine

(3) increase fuel capacity and improve habitability on six high-endurance cutters.
C. Extension of service life:
(1) improve icebreakers.

AIRCRAFT

For procurement of aircraft, \$25,475,000.
(1) nine medium-range helicopters;
(2) twelve short-range helicopters;
(3) one transport aircraft; and
(4) search and rescue reconfiguration of medium-range aircraft.

CONSTRUCTION

For establishment or development of installations and facilities by acquisition, construction, conversion, extension, or installation of permanent or temporary public works, including the preparation of sites and furnishing of appurtenances, utilities, and equipment for the following, \$37,963,000.

- (1) Base, Mobile, Alabama: industrial facility;
- (2) Base, Ketchikan, Alaska: sewage disposal system;
- (3) Training Center, Alameda, California: recruit barracks;
- (4) Radio Station, San Francisco, California: operations and receiver building and receiver antennas at Fort Cronkhite; transmitters and transmitting antennas at San Bruno;
- (5) Academy, New London, Connecticut: auditorium; recreation hall; rehabilitation of existing Chase Hall barracks;
- (6) Base, New London, Connecticut: bulkheads; wharf; dredging;
- (7) Station, Panama City, Florida: barracks, messing, and operations building; industrial facilities; mooring facilities;
- (8) Air Station, Barbers Point, Honolulu, Hawaii: helicopter hanger; nose-dock facility;
- (9) Air Station, Chicago, Illinois: modify existing Navy building at Naval Station, Glenview, Illinois, for Coast Guard use;
- (10) Station, Jonesport, Maine: barracks, messing, and operations building; mooring facilities; public family quarters;
- (11) Yard, Curtis Bay, Maryland: barracks; sewage disposal system; fabricating shop;
- (12) Station, Sassafras River, Kennedyville, Maryland: barracks, messing, and operations building; mooring facilities; public family quarters;
- (13) Moorings, Vicksburg, Mississippi: establish moorings for aids to navigation tender;
- (14) Station, Wellesley Island, Alexandria Bay, New York: barracks, messing, and operations building; public family quarters;
- (15) Station, Fire Island, New York: barracks, messing, and operations building; public family quarters;
- (16) Base, Governors Island, New York: industrial facilities; barracks;
- (17) Training Center, Cape May, New Jersey: water tank and system;
- (18) Station, Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina: barracks, messing, and operations building; mooring facilities; public family quarters;
- (19) Moorings, Fort Sallisaw, Oklahoma: establish moorings for aids to navigation tender;
- (20) Reserve Training Center, Yorktown, Virginia: student barracks;
- (21) Base, Milwaukee, Wisconsin: barracks, messing, and recreation building;
- (22) Loran Station, Gagli-Tomil Island, Yap, Western Caroline Islands, Pacific Ocean: fuel-oil system;
- (23) Various locations: aids to navigation projects including, where necessary, advance planning and acquisition of sites;
- (24) Various locations: automation of manned light stations;
- (25) Various locations: advance planning, construction design architectural services and acquisition of sites in connection with public works projects not otherwise authorized by law; and

(26) Various locations: public family quarters.

SEC. 2. Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1968 for payment to bridge owners for the cost of alteration of railroad and public highway bridges to permit free navigation of navigable waters of the United States in the amount of \$3,800,000.

The letter and memorandum presented by Mr. MAGNUSON are as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, February 9, 1967.

HON. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
President of the Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is transmitted herewith a draft of a bill, "To authorize appropriations for procurement of vessels and aircraft and construction of shore and offshore establishments for the Coast Guard."

This proposal is submitted under the requirements of Public Law 88-45 which provides that no funds can be appropriated to or for the use of the Coast Guard for the procurement of vessels or aircraft or the construction of shore or offshore establishments unless the appropriation of such funds is authorized by legislation.

The proposal includes, as it has in past years, all items of acquisition, construction, and improvement programs for the Coast Guard to be undertaken during fiscal year 1968 even though the provisions of Public Law 88-45 appear to require authorization only for major facilities and construction. Inclusion of all items in the proposal obviates the necessity for separation of the programs into two parts; one requiring authorization and the other not requiring authorization.

The proposed bill does not, however, itemize all construction items under certain general headings involving aids to navigation, public family quarters, and advanced planning projects. Inclusion of particulars under these general headings would have unduly lengthened the bill. It should be noted that the authorization for aircraft includes replacement of existing aircraft as well as augmentation aircraft. Additionally, it includes associated spare parts and ground-support equipment.

There is attached a memorandum listing in summary form the procurement and construction programs for which appropriations would be authorized by the proposed bill. In further support of this legislation, the cognizant legislative Committee will be furnished detailed information with respect to each program for which fund authorization is being requested in a form identical to that being submitted in explanation and justification of the Budget request. Additionally, the Department will be prepared to submit any other data that the Committee or its staff may require.

It would be appreciated if you would lay this proposed bill before the Senate. A similar bill has been transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Department has been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that the proposed legislation would be in accord with the President's program.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY H. FOWLER.

MEMORANDUM—SUMMARY OF FISCAL YEAR 1968 U.S. COAST GUARD PROGRAM FOR PROCUREMENT OF VESSELS AND AIRCRAFT AND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SHORE AND OFFSHORE ESTABLISHMENTS

VESSELS

For procurement, extension of service life, and increasing capability of vessels.

Procurement:

- 1 high-endurance cutter to replace 1 large overage cutter— \$14,500,000
- 1 oceanographic cutter— 12,000,000

Procurement—Continued

2 large patrol craft to replace 2 overage medium-endurance cutters—	\$3,000,000
2 river tenders, 1 to service aids to navigation on the Lower Mississippi River and 1 to service aids to navigation on the Arkansas River (see items below for construction of moorings)----	1,522,000
Preliminary to procurement, conclude icebreaker design..	1,500,000
Increasing capability:	
Install 4 balloon tracking radars of improved capability on high-endurance cutters..	800,000
Obtain 20 shipboard Ioran-C and 4 Navy navigation satellite receivers for installation aboard high-endurance cutters for the precise positioning required for oceanographic surveys.....	1,244,000
Increase fuel capacity and improve habitability on 6,327-foot high-endurance cutters	2,500,000
Extension of service life:	
Overhaul main motors, modernize communication equipment, and improve habitability on icebreakers..	2,710,000
Total vessels.....	39,776,000

AIRCRAFT

For procurement of aircraft:	
9 medium-range recovery aircraft to replace 9 overage medium-range search airplanes	13,865,000
Evaluate, test, modify and reconfigure a medium-range aircraft to meet Coast Guard requirements for search and rescue	1,500,000
12 short-range recovery aircraft for deployment to icebreakers, for conducting search and rescue operations at Chicago (see construction item 9), and for support	7,310,000
1 turbo-jet powered transport aircraft to replace 2 overage piston-engined transport aircraft	2,800,000
Total aircraft.....	25,475,000

CONSTRUCTION

For establishment or development of installations and facilities by acquisition, construction, conversion, extension, or installation of permanent or temporary public works, including the preparation of sites and furnishing of appurtenances, utilities, and equipment for the following:

Base, Mobile, Ala.: industrial facility	\$1,000,000
Base, Ketchikan, Alaska: sewage disposal system.....	110,000
Training Center, Alameda, Calif.: recruit barracks.....	1,380,000
Radio Station, San Francisco, Calif.: operations and receiver building, and receiving antennas at Fort Cronkhite, transmitters and transmitting antennas at San Bruno.....	823,000
Academy, New London, Conn.: auditorium; recreation hall; and rehabilitation of existing Chase Hall barracks.....	3,350,000
Base, New London, Conn.: bulkheads; wharf; and dredging..	2,354,000
Station, Panama City, Fla.: barracks, messing, and operations building; industrial and mooring facilities.....	1,125,000
Air Station, Barbers Point, Honolulu, Hawaii: helicopter hangar and nose-dock facilities..	1,785,000

domestic activities of the Central Intelligence Agency, there be created a select committee to be known as the Committee to Study the Foreign and Domestic-Related Activities of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The committee shall consist of seven Senators appointed by the President of the Senate and shall report its findings and recommendations to the Senate no later than January 1, 1968.

The purpose of the proposed select committee is to make a full and complete study and investigation of the foreign and domestic-related activities of the Central Intelligence Agency with particular emphasis upon the effect of such activities upon domestic, private, and public American institutions and organizations and of the effect of such activities on American foreign policy.

The resolution I am submitting would authorize the select committee to include in its investigations such matters as the subsidization of organizations within the United States which have an influence on public opinion, the covert use or subsidization of academic institutions, student groups, foundations, trade unions, emigre groups, or other educational, economic or special groups or individuals in the United States which might affect the foreign policy of the Nation, directly or indirectly. The select committee would also be authorized to investigate the subsidization of publications, radio broadcasts and other informational media disseminated in U.S. activities.

The Central Intelligence Agency has been the subject of controversy during most of its 20 year history since its establishment in 1947. It has frequently been accused of making foreign policy, and in so doing of usurping the roles of the President and of the Senate. Yet, perhaps at no other time in its history have the activities of the CIA provided the occasion for as much comment and as much controversy—in the press, among the public at large, as well as in the Congress—as during the past few days.

The very extensive information which has appeared in the press in recent days makes unnecessary a detailed review of the most recent charges against the CIA.

It appears that the CIA's purpose in supplying these organizations with funds and attempting to place in leadership positions either its own men or those whom it could control was to improve the image of the United States abroad and thus to strengthen U.S. foreign policy. Regardless of the intent, serious questions of impropriety and imprudence are now raised, as are also questions about the lack of perception and sensitivity about the meaning of educational and similar institutions in a free society. It also appears that some became so dedicated to carrying out what they thought to be the national purpose that they lost sight of the basic principle accepted by a democratic society: that the end does not justify every means.

In proposing a select committee I am not suggesting that the Nation does not need a Central Intelligence Agency. We all hope that a day will come when the Nation could feel secure without the need for clandestine intelligence and operations in foreign relations. That day is

not here. It is my belief that the kind of study I am proposing would improve the effectiveness of the CIA.

Neither is it my intention that a select committee would harass or question the integrity of the extensive lists of leaders of business, academic, social philanthropic, labor, and similar organizations who one way or the other have been identified with CIA activities. The proposed investigation is to review the effect of CIA activities upon domestic institutions only for the purpose of preventing future adverse effects on the conduct of foreign policy.

We may properly question the extent and methods of CIA activities with domestic institutions without questioning the dedication of leaders outside Government who responded to the invitation to serve the Government without credit or reward. In any case, we in Congress must assume some responsibility. The activities of the Central Intelligence Agency have been the concern of many Members of Congress over the years. The Hoover Commission in 1955 recommended a joint committee. The CIA has been the subject of over 150 proposals for investigation or for stricter supervision introduced by Members of Congress in the past 20 years.

Of all of the resolutions relating to the Central Intelligence Agency that have been submitted in the Senate, only two have ever come to the floor. The first was in 1956, when the Committee on Rules and Administration reported the proposal of the present majority leader [Mr. MANSFIELD] for the creation of a Joint Committee on the Central Intelligence Agency. That proposal, which originally had wide sponsorship, was defeated by a vote of 27 to 59 on April 11, 1956.

The only other proposal on the CIA which has ever come to the floor of the Senate was that reported last year by the Committee on Foreign Relations, where it reported a resolution which would have created a Senate Committee on Intelligence Operations made up of membership from the Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Relations Committees.

The Senate was not permitted to vote on the substance of this proposal. As Senators will recall, on July 14 of last year, this resolution was defeated on a procedural motion and referred to the Armed Services Committee whose chairman had stated that its subject matter was within his exclusive jurisdiction.

The information now revealed about the widespread involvement of the CIA in domestic institutions has moved the issue for the Senate beyond the question of a jurisdictional dispute.

Very serious questions have been raised about the effect of the past activities of the CIA on our domestic and foreign policies.

These questions cannot be answered satisfactorily unless the Senate makes a thorough study of the situation. It is my view that the future effectiveness of the CIA requires that the Senate, with its special responsibilities in foreign policy, make such an investigation and report its recommendations. I believe that nothing less than a study of this

kind will allay suspicions about the CIA in the future and restore public confidence, insofar as possible about the propriety of its future operations.

The study by a select committee which would be provided by the resolution I am submitting today would restore the public confidence in some national institutions, in their independence of undue Government influence.

It would help protect the CIA from unsubstantiated charges that hinder the Agency in its primary task of collecting and disseminating to appropriate persons within the Government the intelligence on which an effective U.S. foreign policy can be based.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The resolution (S. Res. 85, submitted by Mr. McCARTHY (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Ohio), was received and, under the rule, ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. Res. 85

Resolved, That in order to assure that the conduct of the foreign policy of the United States is not adversely affected by domestic activities of the Central Intelligence Agency, there is hereby created a select committee to be known as the Committee to Study the Foreign and Domestic-Related Activities of the Central Intelligence Agency, which committee shall consist of seven Senators to be appointed by the President of the Senate as soon as practicable after the date of adoption of this resolution:

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of such committee to make a full and complete study and investigation of the foreign and domestic-related activities of the Central Intelligence Agency, with particular emphasis upon the effect of such activities upon domestic, private and public American institutions and organizations and upon the effect of such activities on the conduct of American foreign policy. The study and investigation shall include but not be limited to such matters as the subsidization of organizations within the United States which have an influence on public opinion, the covert use, or subsidization of academic institutions, student groups, foundations, trade unions, emigre groups, or other educational, economic or special groups or individuals therein in the United States which might affect the foreign policies of the United States, directly or indirectly, and the subsidization of publications, radio broadcasts, and other informational media disseminated in the United States.

The committee shall report its findings and recommendations to the Senate no later than January 1, 1968. No proposed legislation shall be referred to such committee, and such committee shall not have power to report by bill or otherwise have legislative jurisdiction.

Sec. 3. The said committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such places and times during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, to procure such printing and binding, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable.

Sec. 4. A majority of the members of the committee or any subcommittee thereof shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, except that a lesser number, to be fixed by the committee, shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking sworn testimony.

SEC. 5. The committee shall have power to employ and fix the compensation of such officers, experts, and employees as it deems necessary in the performance of its duty. The committee is authorized to utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of the various departments and agencies of the Government to the extent that such services, information, facilities, and personnel, in the opinion of the heads of such departments and agencies, can be furnished without undue interference with the performance of the work and duties of such departments and agencies.

SEC. 6. The expenses of the committee, in an amount not to exceed \$ _____ shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

INCOME-TAX CONVENTION WITH TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO—REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be removed from Executive F, 90th Congress, first session, the income-tax convention with Trinidad and Tobago, signed December 22, 1966, transmitted to the Senate today by the President of the United States, and that the convention, together with the President's message, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that the President's message be printed in the Record.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The message from the President was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the convention between the United States of America and Trinidad and Tobago for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income, and the encouragement of international trade and investment, signed at Port of Spain on December 22, 1966.

I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Secretary of State with respect to the convention.

Technical discussions between officials of the two Governments have been in progress with a view to the conclusion of a comprehensive income tax contention along the lines of those presently in force between the United States and numerous other countries. It is hoped that such a comprehensive convention can be concluded during 1967. Meanwhile, a convention of limited scope has been signed as an interim measure and dealing with a reduction of withholding rates on dividends and certain branch profits and an allowance of an appropriate foreign tax credit. It will have the effect of permitting U.S. corporations to receive dividends from their subsidiary corporations in Trinidad and Tobago at a reduced rate of withholding tax, a reduction from 30 to 5 percent. Also, it will have the effect of reducing from 30 to 5 percent the Trinidad and Tobago tax on profits, after payment of a corporation tax of 44 percent, derived in Trinidad and Tobago by a permanent establish-

ment of a U.S. corporation. The interim convention will, therefore, be of considerable benefit to American enterprises having interests in Trinidad and Tobago.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to this convention with Trinidad and Tobago.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 23, 1967.

PRINTING OF REPORT ON STUDY OF FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT POLICY FOR WORK BY STATES AND OTHER NON-FEDERAL ENTITIES ON AUTHORIZED WATER RESOURCES PROJECTS (S. DOC. NO. 10)

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleague from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], I present a letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a report dated January 13, 1967, from the Chief of Engineers, in accordance with the provisions of section 314 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1965—Public Law 89-298—setting forth the results of a study of the need for, and the feasibility of, legislation which would authorize the reimbursement of expenditures made by States and other non-Federal public entities in connection with water resource development projects authorized as Federal undertakings.

I ask unanimous consent that the report be printed as a Senate document, and referred to the Committee on Public Works.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRINTING OF REPORT ON ST. FRANCIS BASIN, ARK. AND MO. (S. DOC. NO. 11)

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleague from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], I present a letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a report dated September 14, 1966, from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a report on St. Francis Basin, Ark. and Mo.—local cooperation requirements—requested by section 204, Flood Control Act of October 27, 1965—Public Law 89-298.

I ask unanimous consent that the report be printed as a Senate document, with an illustration, and referred to the Committee on Public Works.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REFERENCE OF CIVIL RIGHTS BILL TO THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

On page S2389 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Tuesday, February 21, 1967, the reference of the bill (S.1026) to assure nondiscrimination in Federal and State jury selection and service, to provide relief against discriminatory employment and housing practices, to prescribe penalties for certain acts of violence or intimidation, to extend the life of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, and for other purposes, introduced by

Mr. HART (for himself and other Senators), was inadvertently omitted. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILLS

Under authority of the orders of the Senate, as indicated below, the following names have been added as additional cosponsors of the following bills:

Authority of February 2, 1967:

S. 810. A bill to provide for a White House Conference on Indian Affairs: Mr. BIBLE, Mr. FONG, Mr. HART, Mr. JORDAN of Idaho, Mr. KENNEDY of New York, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MOSS, Mr. MUSKIE, Mr. PELL, Mr. PROXMIER, Mr. RANDOLPH, and Mr. YARBOROUGH.

Authority of February 6, 1967:

S. 852. A bill to amend section 32(e) of title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish financial assistance in carrying out plans for works of improvement for land conservation and utilization, and for other purposes: Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr. CANNON, Mr. HART, Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MOSS, Mr. PROUTY, and Mr. YARBOROUGH.

Authority of February 9, 1967:

S. 944. A bill relating to the establishment of parking facilities in the District of Columbia: Mr. KENNEDY of New York.

S. 949. A bill to establish a Judicial Service Commission: Mr. BENNETT, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. MUNDT, and Mr. THURMOND.

S. 950. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the abatement of water and air pollution by permitting the amortization for income tax purposes of the cost of abatement works over a period of 36 months: Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MUSKIE, and Mr. TYDINGS.

S. 951. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 so as to extend its provisions: Mr. CHURCH, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. MILLER, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MOSS, Mr. MUSKIE, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. YARBOROUGH, and Mr. YOUNG of Ohio.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARINGS BY THE JUDICIARY SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL LAWS AND PROCEDURES

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate and others who may be interested, I announce that the first of a series of hearings by the Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures of the Committee on the Judiciary will begin on Tuesday, March 7, 1967, at 10 a.m., in room 2228, New Senate Office Building. This series will continue through Thursday, March 9, 1967.

The subject matter to be considered and the evidence to be heard will relate to proposed legislation designed to combat the crime menace in our country. Under study will be some of the measures which the President outlines in his February 6 message on crime in America.

The following is a partial listing of the bills upon which testimony will be received:

S. 300, to amend section 401 of title 18 of the United States Code, dealing with the power of the courts of the U.S. to punish for contempt of its authority. (Sen. Thurmond.)

Bill file
February 23, 1967

the United States and is pending committee hearings; and

Whereas the People of the Virgin Islands appreciate in full the principles that maturity and responsibility are prerequisites to the ability of self-government and that once such maturity and responsibility have been acquired the mature and the responsible have earned the right, concomitant to the ability, to govern themselves; and

Whereas the People of the Virgin Islands have demonstrated by every indicia of maturity and responsibility—political, governmental, social, and economic—that they have the capacity to direct their own destiny within the context of the federal system and of the relationship of their beloved Islands to the United States; and

Whereas the People of the Virgin Islands, proud of that relationship and actuated by the obligations of their citizenship, have constructively and rationally urged through their elected representatives, assembled in Constitutional Convention, that they be granted the powers of self-governance, which powers are but incidental to their rights as mature and responsible citizens and as free men; and

Whereas S. 450, referred to above, is solemnly regarded by the People of the Virgin Islands as reasonable and necessary means towards the rightful and fully justified end of the control of the people by the people and for the people, over their executive authorities and officials; and

Whereas the Seventh Legislature of the Virgin Islands, assembled in Regular Session on this 16th Day of February, 1967, is the only representative entity and is thereby the only voice that can effectively and accurately articulate the will of the People of the Virgin Islands; Now, Therefore, be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the Virgin Islands, That said Legislature, acting in unanimity, on behalf of its electorate, expresses the resolute desire of the People of the Virgin Islands that the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, act promptly and favorably on S. 450, and that the Legislature of the Virgin Islands respectfully urges such action by the Senate and the House of Representatives; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior, to the Presiding Officer of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, to the Chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate of the United States, to each member of said Committee, to the Chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each member of said Committee.

Thus passed by the Legislature of the Virgin Islands on February 16, 1967.

Witness our Hands and the Seal of the Legislature of the Virgin Islands this 16th Day of February, A.D., 1967.

EARLE B. OTTLEY,
President.
A. DAVID PURITZ,
Legislative Secretary.

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

As in executive session,
The following favorable report of a nomination was submitted:

MR. RANDOLPH, from the Committee on Public Works:

Francis C. Turner, of Virginia, to be Director of Public Roads.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware:

S. 1050. A bill to require the use of competitive bidding to the greatest practicable extent in the procurement of property and services by all executive departments and agencies of the United States through the establishment of specific standards governing the use of negotiated contracts for such procurement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. LAUSCHE:

S. 1051. A bill for the relief of A1c, Vaughn A. White, U.S. Air Force; and

S. 1052. A bill for the relief of Nicholas S. Cvetan, U.S. Air Force (retired); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LONG of Missouri:

S. 1053. A bill for the relief of Dr. Christos A. Antoniou;

S. 1054. A bill for the relief of Gerhard Hofacker; and

S. 1055. A bill for the relief of Georgios Markatis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RANDOLPH (by request):

S. 1056. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to establish a national system of minimum retirement payments for all aged, blind, and disabled individuals; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRUENING (for himself, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. CLARK, Mr. McGOVERN, Mr. MONROYA, Mr. MORSE, Mr. NELSON, and Mr. YARBOROUGH):

S. 1057. A bill to provide additional readjustment assistance to veterans who served in the Armed Forces during the Vietnam era, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

(See the remarks of Mr. GRUENING when he introduced the above bill, which appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. GRUENING (for himself and Mr. BARTLETT):

S. 1058. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell lands embraced in certain terminated entries, and for other purposes; and

S. 1059. A bill to amend the act relating to the leasing of lands in Alaska for grazing in order to make certain improvements in such act; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the remarks of Mr. GRUENING when he introduced the above bills, which appear under separate headings.)

By Mr. MAGNUSON (by request):

S. 1060. A bill to authorize appropriations for procurement of vessels and aircraft and construction of shore and offshore establishments for the Coast Guard; to the Committee on Commerce.

(See the remarks of Mr. MAGNUSON when he introduced the above bill, which appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. LONG of Missouri:

S. 1061. A bill to prohibit the use of mail covers; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

(See the remarks of Mr. LONG of Missouri when he introduced the above bill, which appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. BURDIOK:

S. 1062. A bill to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921, as amended, to prohibit slaughter of livestock under certain conditions which reduce the bargaining power of livestock producers generally and interfere with a free market, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. MORSE (for himself, Mr. HARTFIELD, and Mr. CHURCH):

S. 1063. A bill to amend section 8c(2) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, so as to permit marketing orders issued under such section to be applicable to canned and frozen onions; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. PELL:

S. 1064. A bill to amend the Foreign Service Act of 1946 to provide for compensation for certain alien employees of the Foreign Service who are imprisoned by a foreign government as a result of their employment by the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(See the remarks of Mr. PELL when he introduced the above bill, which appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. BREWSTER:

S. 1065. A bill to amend the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 to provide that the entire cost of health benefits under such act shall be paid by the Government; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BREWSTER (by request):

S. 1066. A bill to amend titles 10 and 37, United States Code, to provide career incentives for certain professionally trained officers of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. TALMADGE:

S. 1067. A bill for the relief of Richard L. Bass; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ALLOTT (for himself, Mr. DOMINICK, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. McGEE, and Mr. MOSS):

S. 1068. A bill to amend section 613 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Finance.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

DECLARATION OF SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO CERTAIN ASPECTS OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts (for himself and Mr. CLARK) submitted a concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 12) to declare the sense of the Congress relative to certain aspects of the administration of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

(See the above concurrent resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, which appears under a separate heading.)

RESOLUTION

CREATION OF SELECT COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO THE ACTIVITIES OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY IN QUASI-FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ACTIVITIES

Mr. MCCARTHY (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Ohio) submitted a resolution (S. Res. 85) to create a Select Committee to inquire into the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency in quasi-foreign and domestic activities, which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

(See the above resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. MCCARTHY,

which appears under a separate heading.)

VETERANS SERVING IN VIETNAM BEFORE AUGUST 5, 1964, SHOULD BE ELIGIBLE FOR VETERANS READJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, on January 31, 1967, the Committee on Finance reported out S. 16, the Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act. The bill provides a needed equalization in the benefits provided to veterans who served in the Armed Forces during the Vietnam era with benefits previously provided to veterans of World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict. S. 16 was passed by the Senate on February 7, 1967, and is now awaiting action in the House.

However, I believe that S. 16 is unnecessarily restrictive, inadequate, and unfair in that it defines the "Vietnam era" as having begun August 5, 1964, the day of the Gulf of Tonkin incident.

Considerable doubt has been thrown on the facts surrounding the so-called Gulf of Tonkin incident. However, whatever the actual facts may be concerning that incident, it is true that U.S. involvement in hostilities in Vietnam began much earlier than August 5, 1964. So-called advisers from the Armed Forces of the United States had been in South Vietnam since 1954. For the U.S. military adviser riding a helicopter over South Vietnam and facing Vietcong machinegun fire—with possibly getting killed or wounded—the fighting was just as serious and just as dangerous whether the engagement took place on August 4 or August 5, 1964, or on August 5, 1961. The family of the U.S. soldier killed by hostile action in Vietnam on August 4 can be just as needy as the family of a soldier killed the next day.

The artificial distinction which the administration seeks to create between events before and after the Gulf of Tonkin incident bears no relationship whatsoever to the realities of the situation. The facts cannot be changed. History cannot be rewritten.

Between January 1, 1961, and January 1, 1964, 194 armed service personnel were killed in Vietnam; 146 of these were killed as a result of hostile action.

During this period 1,100 servicemen were wounded in Vietnam; 15,000 servicemen have served in Vietnam.

These men who were injured or killed in Vietnam before August 5, 1964, were not there of their own volition. They were ordered there by their own Government. However, misguided may have been the policies of their Government in sending them to Vietnam in such an equivocal role, they and their families should not be forced to bear the burdens of their Government's follies.

The bill I am introducing today is identical to S. 16 in providing veterans with disability compensation at wartime rates, pensions for non-service-connected disabilities and deaths, allowances for burial expenses, benefits for drugs and therapeutic devices, and automobile allowance for seriously disabled veterans. The only change contained in the bill I offer from S. 16 is that these

benefits are extended to all military personnel who served in Vietnam from February 1, 1955, through August 4, 1964. The benefits provided by S. 16 to all members of the Armed Forces, who served at any time subsequent to August 4, 1964, regardless of where they served, are the same as they were in S. 16.

On behalf of myself and my colleagues, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. CLARK, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MONTAÑA, Mr. MORSE, Mr. NELSON, and Mr. YARBOROUGH, I send to the desk a bill to accomplish this objective and ask that it be printed in full in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MONDALE in the chair). The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1057) to provide additional readjustment assistance to veterans who served in the Armed Forces during the Vietnam era, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. GRUENING (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1057

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act shall be known as the "Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act".

SEC. 2. (2) Paragraph (11) of section 101 of title 38, United States Code, is amended to read:

"(11) The term 'period of war' means the Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict, the Vietnam era, and the period beginning on the date of any future declaration of war by the Congress and ending on the date prescribed by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress."

(b) Such section is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(29) The term 'Vietnam era' means (A) the period beginning on February 1, 1955, and ending on August 4, 1964, in the case of any veteran who at any time during such period served in the Vietnam zone (as defined by the President), and (B) the period beginning August 5, 1964, and ending on such date as shall thereafter be determined by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress."

SEC. 3. (a) Subsection (a) of section 521 of title 38, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(a) The Administrator shall pay to each veteran of World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict, or the Vietnam era, who meets the service requirements of this section, and who is permanently and totally disabled from non-service-connected disability not the result of the veteran's willful misconduct or vicious habits, pension at the rate prescribed by this section."

(b) Such section is further amended by amending subsection (g) to read as follows:

"(g) A veteran meets the service requirements of this section if he served in the active military, naval, or air service—

"(1) for ninety days or more during either World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict, or the Vietnam era;

"(2) during World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict, or the Vietnam era, and was discharged or released from such service for a service-connected disability;

"(3) for a period of ninety consecutive days or more and such period ended during World War I, or began or ended during World

War II, the Korean conflict, or the Vietnam era; or

"(4) for an aggregate of ninety days or more in two or more separate periods of service during more than one period of war."

(c) The catchline of section 521 of title 38, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 521. Veterans of World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict, or the Vietnam era".

(d) Subsection (a) of section 541 of title 38, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(a) The Administrator shall pay to the widow of each veteran of World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict, or the Vietnam era who met the service requirements of section 521 of this title, or who at the time of his death was receiving (or entitled to receive) compensation or retirement pay for a service-connected disability, pension at the rate prescribed by this section."

(e) Paragraph (1) of subsection (e) of such section is amended to read as follows:

"(1) before (A) December 14, 1944, in the case of a widow of a World War I veteran, or (B) January 1, 1957, in the case of a widow of a World War II veteran, or (C) February 1, 1965, in the case of a widow of a Korean conflict veteran, or (D) before the expiration of ten years following termination of the Vietnam era in the case of a widow of a Vietnam era veteran; or".

(f) The catchline of section 541 of title 38, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 541. Widows of World War I, World War II, Korean conflict, or Vietnam era veterans".

(g) Subsection (a) of section 542 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out "or the Korean conflict" and inserting in lieu thereof "the Korean conflict, or the Vietnam era".

(h) The catchline of section 542 of title 38, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 542. Children of World War I, World War II, Korean conflict, or Vietnam era veterans".

(i) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 15 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out

"521. Veterans of World War I, World War II, or the Korean conflict."

and substituting in lieu thereof

"521. Veterans of World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict, or the Vietnam era";

by striking out the subheading

"World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict

and substituting in lieu thereof

"World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict, and the Vietnam era";

by striking out

"541. Widows of World War I, World War II, or Korean conflict veterans."

and substituting in lieu thereof

"541. Widows of World War I, World War II, Korean conflict, or Vietnam era veterans";

and by striking out

"542. Children of World War I, World War II, or Korean conflict veterans."

and substituting in lieu thereof

"542. Children of World War I, World War II, Korean conflict, or Vietnam era veterans."

(j) Chapter 15 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out the subheading "WORLD WAR I, WORLD WAR II, AND THE KOREAN CONFLICT" immediately preced-